

THE MINER
Published every Saturday Morning,
At Prescott,
Yavapai County, Arizona, by
MARION & WEAVER.
JOHN H. MARION, Editor. H. WEAVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE INvariably.

SUBSCRIPTION:
One Copy, One Year, \$7.00
" " Six Months, 4.00
" " Three Months, 2.50
Single Copies, 25

ADVERTISING:
One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate.
A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.
Professional and business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.
Transient advertisements will not be inserted in this paper until after they shall have been paid for.
Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.
Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.
Address all orders and letters to
"THE MINER," Prescott, Arizona.

AGENTS FOR THE MINER.

San Francisco—L. P. Fisher, Rooms 20 & 21 Merchant's Exchange, California street.
Los Angeles—J. H. Boyce, No. 30, (second floor), Merchant's Exchange.
C. S. Eaton, Music Dealer, Montgomery street.
Arizona City—Schneider, Greiner & Co.
Elmore—Hooper, Wm. B. & Co., and A. Frank.
Wickenburg—A. H. Peoples.
Hardyville—Jas. P. Ball.
Wallapai Mining District—Cory & Potts, Carlat.
Phoenix—L. Irvine & Co.
East Phoenix—W. M. Hollings & Co.
Florence—Jas. Collingwood.
Tucson—J. S. Mansfield.

TRUE FOR YOU.—The Inyo (Cal.) Independent, reads the citizens of Los Angeles a rather severe lecture on their tendency to beg for trade, but never to lay out a dollar to secure it. The "Angels" are "dead struck" at the Owens river trade, but never a dollar do they give the Independent by way of advertising for it; worse yet, the Independent has but one subscriber in Los Angeles, and has to furnish six papers to exchanges. Very nearly our standing with them, Mr. Independent. They want the trade of Arizona, and we want them to have it. But, bless you, beyond the taking of a small number of MINERS, and a good—paying advertisement from the banking firm of Workman & Temple, our crumbs from the people of Los Angeles are mighty few, small and far between, although we have, upon more than one occasion, given them valuable advice concerning the proper way to secure trade, etc., from this section. Do the merchants of San Diego carry on like the Los Angeles gents? No, indeed, they advertise in the Southern Arizona papers and liberally, at that.

FROM DENVER.—The Denver Tribune indulges in praise of its city and citizens. Well, it is safe in doing so, as according to other accounts, the city is a fine, growing one, and its citizens regular "busters."

The same good paper advises the general Government to furnish Gun Crook more men and means and full power to "straighten" the Apaches.

The Junction City (Kansas) Union, which, by the way, is a large, fine-looking paper, publishes several letters from the Calles party, the last one of which, written by Mr. Calles, from Prescott, speaks fairly of this section.

SUBLINE.—As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courier bounds in his rear!—as the winged lightning flash from the heavens when the Eternal has unbound the bolts!—so does a little *Jayus* run like the devil when a big dog is after him.—Arizona Sentinel.

Why didn't you lass her, Judge?

It is believed that the failure of Sprague & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, cannot be averted. Their liabilities are about \$15,000,000, with assets of \$14,000,000. If the firm fails, a whole army of mechanics and operatives will be thrown out of employment.

The mayor of East St. Louis has telegraphed to the Government for arms to quell the roughs who attend the prize fight between Allen and Hogan, on the 30th of October, and to assist in arresting the parties concerned.

The five or six thousand depositors in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., have all, with the exception of about thirty, signed an agreement to place the settlement in the hands of ex-Commissioner Rollins. The thirty not signing are either distant from the city or cannot at present be reached.

The German Government has invested \$18,000,000 in the United States funded loan, of which eight millions was during the month of October.

The Hon De Forrest Porter, judge of the second judicial district—Yuma and Mohave counties—was in San Francisco October 15th, homeward bound, and is probably in Yuma by this time.

Michael Reese, the San Francisco millionaire has been arrested for assault and battery on a tailor, who had sewed some buttons on his clothes and charged him fifty cents therefor. Reese refused to pay and a fight ensued.

Phelps, the defaulting cashier of the State treasury department of New York has been committed to jail in default of \$15,000 bail.

G. Williams, the Boston forger, was "sent up" for ten years in the State's prison, October 29th.

WOOL.—The price of California wool in Boston is from 30 to 35 cents per pound. Arizona wool ought to be worth a great deal more.

The Board of Aldermen of New York City have appropriated \$50,000 to aid the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis.

Two inches of snow fell at Chicago on the night of the 28th ult. A heavy gale on Lake Michigan wrecked several vessels.

WEEKLY

Volume X. - No. 46.

25 CTS. A COPY.]

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

MINER.

Established 1864.

[87 A YEAR.]

Salt River Valley.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARIZONA MINER.]

PHOENIX, Maricopa County, Arizona, November 7th, 1873.

Nothing special since my last. There was very little teaming during the week and but little grain and no flour shipped away. This, in part, is owing to the fact that the flour mill of W. B. Helling & Co. has not been grinding for two weeks, for the want of sacks. The mill will start again on Monday.

The shipments for the week have been: By J. Goldwater & Bro., 56,000 lbs. barley to the Verde and 30,000 lbs. barley to Yuma. By H. Frank, 25,000 lbs. barley to Wickenburg.

The farmers are busy putting in their crops and are sanguine that the demand for their productions will be greater the coming year than it was last.

The store keepers and saloon keepers are not doing much at present, as money is rather scarce. But this is a sign that the farmers are practicing economy, and will, eventually, be the better for the country.

ITEMS.

On Monday the mail from Maricopa Wells brought over Chas. Kenyon (superintendent of Jas. A. Moore's stage line) and wife; Hon John Smith, Mr. McDonald, reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle; Julius Goldwater, and telegraph operator for Prescott. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Shafer, the new teacher, passed a very creditable examination on Monday last. The public school will open under her management on next Monday.

Now that "Honey" has created such a fuss in California with his celebrated sum, it is very opportune that we have a new teacher, as we may get up something of the kind ourselves. As multiplication appears to be so difficult, I would suggest something in subtraction. For instance, to demonstrate the problem, take one from two and three remain. This must not be confounded with the proposition, take one from two, how many are left?

Fine boots and pants were in demand during the first part of the week. Those who have read "The Teacher of Bottle Flat" will appreciate this.

A few days ago Major Brown killed nine Apaches in the vicinity of McDowell. This made over thirty which the gallant Major killed in a scout of fifty days. After the killing, the Wallpais in the Major's command had a war-dance and a good time generally at McDowell.

Mr. McDonald met with good success canvassing for the San Francisco Chronicle.

A few days ago the roof of the kitchen of J. T. Dennis fell in, and jammed the cook into a corner, from which she was soon relieved without suffering any material injury.

Wm. Rowe, of Maryville, and others have discovered a gold ledge about two feet wide, which they say is very rich. It is on the Verde, about 40 miles from Phoenix and 25 miles from McDowell.

R. Baricklow came in during the week with a load of Irish potatoes, which he sold at ten cents per pound.

Gen Crook and his soldiers in Arizona are engaged in various ways in adding to the peace and prosperity of the Territory. They are fighting Indians, building a telegraph, making roads and building soldiers' quarters.

A late number of the Tucson Citizen speaks very highly of Miss M. Gunn and the Young Ladies' Seminary taught by her at San Diego. Having formerly lived in San Diego, I can heartily endorse all that the Citizen says in the matter.

Lieut. Eckerson is said to have conducted himself very gallantly in the late scout under Major Brown.

PIMA COUNTY.—From the Citizen of the 1st instant:

The District Court had adjourned until the third Monday in November, at which two persons indicted in the U. S. Court, and one in the Territorial Court, have their cases fixed for hearing.

Two persons had been convicted of assault with deadly weapons and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and Wm. H. Drum, I. M. Chaffee and Kilda Marshall, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for grand larceny.

Tully, Ochoa & Co., and others intend to test the extent of their copper mines, situated about 30 miles west of Tucson. They will sink one hundred feet or more. The necessary tools and supplies had been sent to the mines and the laborers employed.

A party of sixteen Sonoranians had followed a band of Apaches who had stolen 10 horses from Altar district, in that State, to the Forturo in Arizona. The Indians were going toward Cachu's reservation, and the Sonoranians had gone from Tucson to the agency expecting Capt. Jeffers to return the stock.

Mr. H. C. Hooker, the former beef contractor, fully understands the profit of stock raising in this Territory, and has gone extensively into the business. He has a fine ranch near Camp Grant, and among his herds we learn that he has eighteen blooded bulls—perhaps the best in the Territory.

Col. Toth Scott has just returned from Europe, and states that while there the disturbed condition of monetary affairs here, partially defeated his efforts to negotiate a sale of the Texas Pacific railroad bonds, although he obtained such financial aid as will enable the company to continue the work, and to complete it within the time fixed by law.

Major Wm. B. Hooper and Mr. Jas. Grant are in Washington City.

Southern Arizona.

Mr. Theodore F. White, a competent surveyor and good writer, who holds a position on the staff of Surveyor-General Wasson, of this Territory, has lately contributed the following letters to the San Diego Union, which letters we hold it our duty to re-publish, as they contain much valuable information about the southern portion of our Territory:

TUCSON, A. T., September 30, 1873.
I promised on leaving San Diego to occasionally furnish the Union with notes and matters of interest that suggested themselves in my travels through the southern part of the Territory. I have lately been to the old Cababi district, to survey mining claims preparatory to patent, and subsequently to the Patagonia or Santa Cruz range of mountains, in the neighborhood of the Mowry mine, that at one time made considerable stir in mining circles.

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.

One gets a very inadequate, or rather, a positively erroneous idea of Arizona and its future capabilities in traveling along the stage road to Tucson. After crossing the mountains from San Diego he strikes the Colorado Desert, and cannot free his mind of the idea that this is a part of Arizona, and so Arizona gets the credit of a long stretch of burning sterile sand in the first instance. Then the trip from Yuma up, with here and there exceptions, until he reaches the settlements along the Gila, is through some of the least inviting portions of the Territory. It is only after he has left the regular lines of travel and gone to the mountains and visited its mines that he is in the near future to pour out their richness, and traversed its extensive plains waving with luxuriant and most nutritious grasses, that he begins to dimly see wherein is the future wealth of this Territory, and how boundless is that wealth.

TO CABABI.

Cababi lies to the west and a little south of and seventy-two or three miles from Tucson. It is reached from the latter place by following the Altar road some thirty miles, thence along a now dim road, that was at one time well worn by the freight trains traveling to and through this district. The road lies through the Papago country and is considered perfectly safe, and when we lay down at night, it was with such a feeling of security that we did not often take our guns from the wagon.

After leaving the Santa Cruz Valley and turning to the southwest, we strike the first water, some twelve miles out of town (Tucson) in a cañon. And here commence

EXTENSIVE GRASS PLAINS.

That stretch to the north to the "Picacho" to the south—interrupted here and there by broken Sierras—to the Mexican boundary line and beyond; and to the west we traveled through them for more than fifty miles. These plains are now the range of antelope and deer and a few cattle of the Papagos that are always fat and sleek, while hundreds of thousands of sheep, goats, cattle and horses might be realized for their owners the unconquered wealth that is here, year after year going to waste. The great trouble with this section is a lack of water; and this of course is a very serious trouble. During, and for some time after the rainy season, it is found in numerous places in cañons and *zanjas*, ponds and ditches of collected rain water. These suggest a way in which considerable water might be collected for stock, to last from one rainy season to the other: to dig reservoirs where the ground will hold water rain water might collect. We have an example similar to this in the Laguna in the Colorado Desert, that is yearly filled from the overflow of New River and from the rains, and lasts many months. But a better and permanent source of supply would be wells; these are certainly practicable, for the drainage into these plains is immense, and I think artesian water could almost anywhere be obtained on them. This will be put to the test some day.

On the road to Cababi, fifty miles from Tucson, is the Oji de las Coyotes, a never failing spring of water, and sixteen miles further is water in a cañon, near a large, but now deserted Indian rancharia. Seven miles further took us to Cababi, where is a large, well-like spring of water, dug out and kept clear of debris by the Papago Indians. Here has been a considerable Indian town at one time, but it is now deserted. During the working of the mines in this district, the Indians, who owned the water, derived considerable revenue by taxing the mine owners for the privilege of getting their water supply here. A short distance west of this spring are some smelting furnaces now in ruins, erected for the purpose of testing and working the ores of the district.

THE PICACHO MINE.

The mines, of which the most noted is the "Picacho," are from three to four miles south and west from this watering place. What first attracted attention to them was the discovery of a boulder very rich in gold, in the early part of '61, in a gulch below the Picacho, but the ledge from which this boulder came has never been discovered. The excitement caused by this find led to prospecting in the district and the location of numerous claims, among which the Picacho and El Cautivo are the most prominent. The former was located in '61 by Halstead, Yeager and others. Subsequently a Mexican by the name of Padrea became interested with them, and took charge of the working of it. Under his management, it was worked to a depth of 300 feet in a rude way, when they encountered so much water that the means they used—that of carrying the water up on the heads of their peons, in raw-hide bags—they were unable to keep it down. The ore was to some extent worked in arrastras near the mine, but for the most part it was carried to Fresnal, fifty or sixty miles away, and there smelted. I have been told various stories as to how much the mine has produced, all the way from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. Padrea is said to have been heavily in debt in Sonora when he went into the mine, which was placed under his exclusive management. Soon his debts were paid off, and he was flush of means, though it is true the ore was easily smelted and with suitable machinery in the mine to free it of water and hoist the rock, and smelting furnaces near at hand, it could undoubtedly be put in paying condition. Some California parties have recently examined this mine with a view of purchasing. "El Cautivo" is about four miles east of the Picacho and carries in a vein of from three to four feet similar ore to that of the Picacho. This has been worked to a depth

of from sixty to seventy feet, and is said to have yielded considerable silver; but there is no getting at how much. There are numerous other prospect holes from which rich argentiferous ores have been extracted, but none worked to any extent. Wood is not abundant in the immediate vicinity of the mines, and coal for smelting would have to be hauled some miles.

Various reasons have been ascribed for the discontinuance of work in this district. When the California troops came in, the prices of everything went up very much; every body went to work on contracts to supply the Government with hay, grain, etc., in the case of the Picacho the water proved too much for them; and generally they worked in the rude Mexican style, which is simple surface gouging.

Having got through with our work we started back for Tucson, where we arrived safely after two days travel; and soon thereafter started for the Patagonia mines. We passed over much interesting country to reach there, and on our return we came by the old town of Santa Cruz, in Sonora, and thence down the Santa Cruz Valley, passing in every mile places of great interest, because of the tragic history connected with them; for it was in this direction that the Apache devils, until the present season, committed their most frequent outrages and had it pretty much their own way.

Tucson, October 4.—My last letter closed with my arrival, in the evening, at

PATAGONIA.

When we arose next morning we had a view of our surroundings, and they were very pleasing; we were in a pretty little valley or "flat" in the midst of hills and mountains, covered with oak trees of a luxuriant green, while the valley was like an Eastern meadow in its verdure. On the flat is located the smelting works—now in a dilapidated condition—of the old Mowry mine, and the houses which lodged the workmen. Alongside the works runs a gulch in which water is found—pure, sweet mountain water, that has been "distilled from God's thunder-clouds and filtered through his everlasting hills."

THE MOWRY MINE.

To the north, about half a mile over a gently ascending road, is the Mowry mine. We passed in going to it, Mowry's house and store, with corral attached. They told me as we wandered through these deserted rooms of an Indian siege it sustained; but of that presently. The mine is one of the most accessible and favorably located I ever saw, and I have been in mining sections a long time. The cost of hauling the ore to the furnace was very trifling, and there is abundance of wood for coal in the immediate vicinity. This mine has quite a history. It was located in '59, and work was commenced the following year. It came into Sylvester Mowry's hands, who got Sprague of Rhode Island, Andrew of Massachusetts, Barlow of New York, and other big men interested in it, and it was worked with changing fortunes up to '67. The main shaft on it was down to a depth of 350 feet; from this drifts are run, and the ore stopped out. It is found in limestone which is backed by granite, in bodies now large, now small, rather than in a vein of any determinateness. It is a *gafosa* ore carrying silver, with the carbonate and oxide of lead and much iron. In a shaft on the west end of the mine masses of pure carbonate of lead—a very pretty mineral—is found. The ore is most readily smelted, and was carried to furnaces on the flat before noted for that purpose. Here they had twelve smelting furnaces, and four cupels for refining; only six of these furnaces were at work at one time, while the other six were being repaired. The greatest capacity of one of these furnaces was one and a half tons per day, the six not averaging over eight tons. The brick for them was made near by, but they were very inferior in quality, and frequent repairs were necessary. The lead as run out in pigs was refined on the ground, which was a mistake; first, because their process of refining was rude, and much of the silver was run off with the litharge; and, secondly, because the lead was all lost, which in itself should have yielded a profit. It has been found by careful estimate that the lead will pay for shipment and yield a profit of \$50 per ton—shipped to San Francisco by Guaymas. When you get your railroad completed and refining works at San Diego, as you will have some day, this \$50 margin will be considerably increased. The ore worked was little selected, and was sometimes poor, and they saved on an average, as told me by a gentleman who superintended it for some time, but about \$20 per ton. If they had shipped the pig lead and had it refined where there were better facilities, they would have realized about \$50. While the ore is seen to be of low grade, there is such a great quantity of it, that with careful business management the mine could be made to yield largely.

THE MINE SEIZED AND WORKED BY GOVERNMENT.

When Carleton came in here in '62, with his California troops, he sent down to Patagonia one hundred and fifty cavalrymen, surrounded the camp one night and captured the "outfit." He arrested Mowry on the charge of treason, alleging that he had been communicating with Jeff Davis. Mowry and his associates were brought to Tucson, and he sent to Yuma as a prisoner. Carleton appointed a receiver for the Government over the mine, and worked for two or three months, when Mowry was released and the mine turned over to the original owners. They suffered much from Apache depredations, and many lives were lost in the vicinity; a graveyard near the mine has some thirty buried in it—nearly all killed by Apaches.

AN INDIAN ATTACK.

In '57, while there were but four men in the house or about the corral, the Indians made a determined attack upon them—Cachise is supposed to have been there in person. One man was killed outright. Buckle, our present Clerk of the District Court, who had just brought in the mail; was shot down at the corral gate—bullet marks are still to be seen on the wall by it. Mr. Kerkes, agent of the company rushed out amidst a shower of bullets and dragged him in. Buckle lost his leg by that shot, and now hobble about our streets on crutches. The Indians maintained the siege all day, and a portion of the night, until help arrived from Santa Cruz, where word had been taken by a couple of men who had left the mine in the morning before the attack, but were discovered on the road by the Indians and chased some distance. This was about the winding up of operations on the mine. Little or no work was done on it afterwards.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The causes ascribed for the failure to make it pay permanently are: Expensive manage-

ment—a large number of men on big salaries were kept hanging around it; crude way of working, and consequently loss, and loss of life and property by Indian incursions.

There are other mines of merit in the vicinity of the Mowry. The Guajolote, claimed by H. D. Bacon of San Francisco—of the old firm of Page, Bacon & Co.—and others, is the principal one I noticed. This carries a rich ore in a good sized vein so far as opened. Application for a patent has been made for this mine.

DOWN THE CAÑON TO THE SAN ANTONIO MINES.

Leaving Patagonia we turned to the south, having to visit some mines six miles away. We passed down a cañon opening out to a pretty little valley in the direction of the Santa Cruz. This cañon has almost as bloody a history as Davidson's cañon. When the mines were being worked, there was much travel to and from them to Sonora. They pointed out the places where certain persons had met their death. Here Mills and Stevens were killed; the party of Indians that killed them went over into the Santa Cruz valley the same day and attacked Butterworth and Janin—Butterworth, capitalist of San Francisco, and Janin, who afterwards became notorious through his connection with the "diamond swindle." They had been visiting the mines and were on their return; neither was Davidson's cañon, and it gave Butterworth such a disgust of Arizona that he immediately sold out his mining interests in it on his return to San Francisco.

While we were talking we passed more bloody spots; here Titus was killed; there five or six Mexicans, men, women and children, and so on. We are apt to think that these are things of the far past, but only last year the Indians were swarming over this section of the Territory, and no man would think of traveling through here without his gun, and in momentary expectation of having to use it. We reached the mines of the San Antonio company, of which H. D. Bacon is president. One of these, the Belmont, is really a fine looking mine, and I think will prove a valuable one. Much work has been done on it, and the ore from it I am informed went \$100 per ton. Application has been made for a patent to this mine, with a prospect of a resumption of work, now that the Indian difficulties appear to be quelled.

RESUMPTION OF THE WORK ON MINES, ETC.

And I will say right here, that since the Indians have become quiet there is much talk of general resumption of work on the mines, as well as extensive engagement in the stock raising business, the two important industries—to be of the country. I might enter into a history of the Belmont mine, but I am getting my letter strung out to too great a length.

TO SAN RAFAEL.

We took our way to San Rafael in the valley near Santa Cruz river, passing through a magnificent stock country. The same remark made of the country approaching Crittenden applies to this. San Rafael is a collection of tumble-down buildings put up by the San Antonio Company, and is six miles from their mines, over a very good road. It was designed to make this their milling site. A lot of heavy machinery lies here on the ground, never having been put up. Here Pequeña, Governor of Sonora, took refuge when he was driven out by the French in the time of Maximilian.

THE OLD TOWN OF SANTA CRUZ.

We camped one night at San Rafael and thence followed down the valley, passing into Mexican territory in a mile further—a boundary monument was visible on a mound in the valley. In a little less than seven miles we reached Santa Cruz, the dirtiest, crookedest, most foul smelling, and generally the cusseddest place I ever got into; and I didn't stay long, but got on my horse and rode on to select a camp, leaving the wagon to come at its leisure. They have considerable stock here but keep it close to the town on account of the Indians; for since the Apaches have been keeping up a show of peace in Arizona they have given their undivided attention to Sonora. The Santa Cruzans told us that their last visit was on the 15th of September, when they got off with eight horses and one burro, from the immediate vicinity of the town.

From Santa Cruz we had one hundred and eighteen miles before us to reach Tucson; the whole distance lying along a pretty valley and over a good road.

THE RIDERLESS WAR-HORSES.—In almost the last letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton from the seat of war before his untimely death, there was a passage which strikes us as describing one of the most pathetic of all the incidents of war, though the pathos of it relates, not to the human belligerents, but to their only active allies in the animal world, the horse. A Prussian hussar, who had got off his horse to carry water to two wounded and dying comrades, was killed, with the poor soldiers he was relieving, by a shell, in the very act of pouring the water down the throat of one of them; and just then his regiment moved off, his empty horse following in the ranks; whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton remarked, "Only those who have seen a battle-field can form a notion of the extraordinary way in which the horses, as long as they have a leg to crawl on, will follow the regiment to which they belong. I saw what, evidently, had been sergeant's horses, keeping their position in rear of their squadron, wheeling with it, and halting, exactly as if their riders were on their backs, and all the time streaming with blood. Poor creatures! they are indeed to be pitied; for they have neither Vatorland, promotion nor the coveted medal to think of, whatever may be the issue; and few indeed are there, which have been in action, which have not some honorable scars to show." Again, the German Post relates, "that after the slaughter at Vionville, on the 18th of August, a strange and touching spectacle was presented. At the evening call being sounded by the first Regiment of Dragoon of the Guard, 602 riderless horses answered to the summons, jaded, and in many cases maimed. The noble animals still retained their disciplined habits.—[Our Dumb Animals.

The Arizona Miner of Prescott, A. T., comes to us regularly, replete with news. Although our brother quill has recently slipped the matrimonial noose around his neck, his paper is as good, if not better than ever before. May success attend your efforts, brother Marion.—[San Bernardino Argus.

Seven thousand and eighty farmers' granges are now in operation in the United States.

Business & Professional Card.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

H. H. CARTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Will strictly attend to all business entrusted to him, in the several Courts of Record in the Territory.
Prompt attention given to Collections.

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

McConnell & King,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Downey's Block,
Main Street, Los Angeles, California.
Will practice in all the Courts of Arizona, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

WM. A. HANCOCK,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Blank Declaratory Statements,
And Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly.
Phoenix, Maricopa Co. Arizona, Jan. 9th, 1873.

E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.
Office, in the News Depot, on the West side of the Plaza.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Corbat, Mohave County, Arizona.
Will attend to legal business in all the courts of the Territory; make collections, etc.

S. C. ROGERS,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace,
CAMP HUALPAI.
Will attend to all official business, at his residence, Charming Place, Yavapai County, Arizona. Justly.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Fred. Williams
Has on hand, at his new Saloon, on north side of Plaza,
FINELY-FLAVORED LIQUORS
of all kinds, together with a large stock of
CAREFULLY SELECTED CIGARS

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
Curley Street, Fronting on Granite.

All kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagon-making and repairing done in good style by
J. B. BRECHT.

Medical Notice.
DR. PETER THOMAS
Is prepared to cure
Rheumatic Pains, Consumption,
And all other Diseases.
OFFICE—Montezuma Street, Prescott. mh

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, Etcetera.
Southeast Corner of Plaza, Prescott, A. T.

Purcell & Lolsillon,
Have now on hand, at their BRICK STORE, (Rayena's old stand), Goodwin Street, all kinds of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
MINING TOOLS, LIQUORS, &c.
Which they offer for sale cheap. mh

Brooke & Linn,
AGENTS FOR CLOUGH'S LIME,
A No. 1 article, suitable for hard-finishings; whitewashing; &c. have it on hand and for sale, in sacks. Orders for large quantities promptly attended to at low rates. mh

HERBERT BOWERS,
Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,
Has recently replenished his stock of
Groceries, Provisions, Canned Fruits, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

LUMBER, LUMBER.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING LUMBER KEPT constantly on hand at the Quartz Mountain Saw-Mill, five miles south of Prescott.
All orders sent through the post office will be promptly attended to. Terms cash on delivery at the mill.
GEO. W. CURTIS, PROP.

FOR SALE.
Extra copies of the ARIZONA MINER—folded in wrappers, when so desired—always on hand at the office, Montezuma street, Prescott. Price 25 cents per copy.